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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

Our Relations with Canada.

The significance of the resolutions introduced into the Senate by Senator FRYR of Maine a few days ago, calling for a compre hensive official statement of the treaties and arrangements in force for the regulation of commerce between Canada and the United States, and for other important statistical information, has not been sufficiently appreclated by the public. Of course the general facts are known, but when the official information asked for is furnished it will afford a basis for the readjustment of our commercial and political relations with the British North American possessions, much more in consonance with our permanent in-

terests than anything we have ever had. And would it not be highly gratifying if it should result in absolutely prohibiting the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, both built under heavy subsidies for political and military purposes, from engaging in the carrying trade between points in the United States, just as all foreign ships are prohibited from engaging in our coasting trade? Congress must either make this practice illegal, or it must in common fairness protect our American railroads by repealing the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce bill, so that the railroads can protect themselves.

The First Fruits of a Great Error. By the adroit exhibition of the farmer vote as a bugbear, the last Congress was scared into passing the Oleomargarine bill.

Ostensibly, that was an internal revenue tax bill. Really, it was a measure of legislation which committed the United States Government to the protection of one American industry at the expense of another American industry, and which involved duties of regulation and police properly belonging to the several States.

Perhaps in the whole history of our Government there has never been a bolder departure from the sound Democratic theory of the Federal system, or a more outrageou perversion of the taxing power vested in Congress by the Constitution, or a legislative precedent fraught with more disastrous

Now, the first-born child of the oleomar garine mistake appears in the shape of the Hon, BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH'S bill for the regulation of the traffic in lard compounds by means of an internal revenue tax. It extends the principle of the Oleomargarine act to all manufactured compounds "put up and offered for sale and sold in semblance of pure lard." It imposes special taxes on all who deal in the so-called lardine compound, ranging from a \$500 tax on the manufacturer down to \$25 on the retailer. This puts the lardine business squarely within the control of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

We understand that the BUTTERWORTH bill will, in all probability, be reported favorably from the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr. HATCH of Missouri is Chairman. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the last House, and was a chief promoter of the oleomargarine legislation.

This is a very serious matter. There is scarcely an American industry which is not bothered by some inferior, imitative product just as the sale of oleomargarine injures the dairymen, or as the sale of lardine decreases the profits of those constituents of Mr. But-TERWORTH who are largely concerned in the manufacture of pure lard. The inferior, imitative product may be deleterious, or it may be harmless-that is not the question. It is certainly not the place of the Federal Government to make the decision, or to proceed by means of an excise tax to encourage the one industry and to discredit or sup press the other.

The use of the power of taxation for this purpose is dishonest and indefensible. The tendency to exercise paternal government through the Internal Revenue Bureau, and to enlarge its functions indefinitely, instead of abolishing it altogether, is dangerous in the extreme.

Any Democratic Congressman who needs to be told this does not really know what Democracy means.

Bismarck's Speech.

If the sole purpose of the speech delivered on Monday in the Reichstag by Prince Bis-MARCK was to promptly carry through the bill increasing the aggressive strength of the German army by 700,000 men, it was triumphantly accomplished. He performed a feat entirely beyond the power of any other Parliamentary speaker of our time. In his presence the passions and conflicting aspirations of faction were hushed, and party chiefs remembered only their duty to their country and obeyed her greatest son. They passed the bill without debate, and thus, according to the Chancellor's assurance, made Germany impregnable, irre spective of possible delay or treachery on the part of her allies-made her able to place a million soldiers on each of her frontiers, be

A secondary aim is unmistakable throughout the speech-that, namely, of propitinting Russia. This object the Chancellor endeavors to attain, first, by emphatically affirming his own confidence in the friendly intentions of the Czar, and, secondly, by distinctly offering a vicarious sacrifice in the shape of Bulgaria. Professing complete indifference for the truculent outpourings of Russian newspapers, he declared that he "believed the Czar's word absolutely." Ho could see "no cause or pretext" for a war between Russia and her neighbors on the west. Why? The reason is significant: "because Russia has no interest to conquer Prussian or Austrian provinces." It follows, then, that conquest or domination in Bulgaria, which Russia has an interest in seeking, would not, in BISMARCK'S judgment, be a pretext for war.

sides an ample store of veterans in reserve

To dispel any doubt about his meaning on this point, BISMARCK recurs to it in more explicit language. For us Germans, he says, the Eastern question is a matter only of secondary moment, and he recalls the fact that in the Berlin Congress he promoted the wishes of Russia, and caused them to be carried into effect. As he acted then, so he is willing to act now. "Even should Russia call upon us to support, in our communication with the Sultan's Government, such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, I will have no hesitation in doing so." What are claims of Russia which are in strict pursuance of the Berlin treaty? First, that no delegates from Eastern Roumelia have a right to vote in the Bulgarian Sobranje; secondly, that the Sobranje, legally reconstructed, having elected a ruler, the election must be ratified by Russia as well as by the other treaty powers. Evidently BISMARCK's speech embodies an unequivocal pledge to the Czar, that if such demands are pressed through the Sultan, who as the suzerain of Bulgaria and the de jure ruler of Eastern Roumella is the proper intermediary, they will be seconded by Ger-

many. A public announcement of this kind is tantamount, on the one hand, to serving a notice to quit on Prince FERDINAND of Coourg, and to warning the Vienna Government, on the other, that the obligations imposed by the Austro-German alliance do not and BISMARCE to approve of Austria's conlivance at the recent defiance of the Berlin

treaty in Sofia and Philippopolis. The Chancellor does not, indeed, consider that Germany, whose interests are not directly involved, has any call to interpose by force for the suppression of the revolutionary state of things in Bulgaria. Even now e will not advise forcible measures on Russia's part, nor cooperate with them. But neither, as he makes it pretty clear, will he resist them. "So far as I am concerned, the eelings of the Bulgarians cannot swerve me from the loyal policy of adhering firmly to the provisions of the Berlin treaty." He does not believe, moreover, that there will be any occasion to use force. "Bulgaria will not obect with sufficient energy to plunge Europe for its sake into a war whose issue no one can foresee." This of course signifies that Austria will be admonished no longer to enourage Bulgaria in an anti-Russian attitude, and it is certain that without moral support from Vienna Prince FERDINAND could not stay at Sofia a day.

The motive for publishing the Austro-German treaty of alliance is not acknowledged, but Prince BISMARCK repudiates the notion that it was meant as an ultimatum or threat to Russia. The more reasonable theory, that he wished to strengthen the hands of the peace party in France-a wish that might be defeated by avowal-is indirectly confirmed by the allusion to "a fasymptom" in the election of, President CARNOT, who, it is predicted will continue the peaceable policy of his predecessor in office." The Chancellor adds that the present French Ministry inspires more confidence than some preceding Cabinets, some of its members being inclined to subordinate their personal inclinations to preserving peace in Europe. Of course Bis MARCK has in view M. FLOURENS, the Min ister of Foreign Affairs, and such of his colleagues as represent the now pacific views of the Opportunista.

On the whole, then, our conclusion is that BISMARCK wishes for peace and means to preserve it if he can. And as the wish of such a man is itself one of the mightlest of European factors, we think his speech ought to have a very tranquillizing effect on the European situation.

Around the Democratic Table.

There was one particularly interesting dinner in Washington the other night. It was given by Senator ABTHUR P. GORMAN, who contributed as much as any man to elect Mr. CLEVELAND President, and who is now charged by some members of the Mugwumn press and a few other doubting THOMASES with "intriguing" to prevent the renomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. Among the guests at Mr. GORMAN'S table was the Hon. WIL-LIAM L. SCOTT, a leader of the revenue reformers and a close friend and advocate of Mr. CLEVELAND, and the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, the champion of the protection Democrats, the statesman whose "downfall" at the hands of Mr. Scorr the Mugwump geese got sore throats cackling over. We forget at this moment whether Mr. RANDALL is or is not included in the great conspiracy against Mr. CLEVELAND which is just now fluttering the feathers of the Mugwump birds, but that he means himself to supplant Mr. CLEVELAND the Mugwumps are as sure of as they are sure of anything and, except their politics for next fall or the year after next, few are the things of which hev are not cocksure.

But it must open the filmy eyes of the Mugwumps to see Mr. GORMAN, "anti-CLEVELAND" according to them; Mr. Scorr, CLEVELAND man and revenue reformer, and Mr. RANDALL, high protectionist, "anti-SCOTT" and "anti-CLEVELAND," dining together in peace and quietness, and doubtless discussing amicably but earnestly the proscts and the probable candidate of ted Democracy for next fall.

Whatever their personal preferences and ambitions, these three men are Democrate before all and after all. They may disagree about this or that non-essential principle or this or that candidate, but they are too devoted to the Democratic party and to its great and essential tenets to quarrel about incidentals and accidentals. Let men be for CLEVELAND OF HILL OF RANDALL OF COLE-MAN, or whomsoever they will, and fight out manfully the contest, it will end when the National Convention has made its choice When that choice is made the differences will vanish for the time being, and all Democrats will do their best to elect the candidate selected. Meanwhile there can be no harm in sitting about the Democratic table and talking things over. This is the time for discussion; let's discuss.

Suicide and Life Insurance.

An insurance company is now contesting n a Brooklyn court the payment of a policy on the life of JOHN TYLER, and the trial recalls the famous cases of Colvocoresses and of Dwight, in which it was also claimed that suicide had been committed with delib erate intent to defraud insurance companies

JOHN TYLER died on the 12th of November 886, at a hotel in South Norwalk, under cir cumstances that made reasonable the supposition that he had killed himself with mor phine. He left insurance policies on his life aggregating about \$300,000, and not many months before his death he had made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to get \$60,000 more from two of the largest companies in this city. Some of the companies, it seems, have compromised and paid part of the poli cles to the holders to whom he had transfer red them as security for debts, but the ma jority contest their payment, so that the present suit is a test case.

Suicide is one of the risks taken by a life assurance company, as Judge Cullen ruled on Monday, unless it can be proved that at he time of taking out the policy the insured intended to kill himself. This intention the company is undertaking to prove in the Brooklyn court, asserting that TYLER had planned his self-murder coldly and deliber ately for more than six months, because he had "reached the end of his rope," meantime and previously adopting habits with special reference to shortening his life. The counel for the company promised on his opening that before the case was closed "a most amazing fraud would be revealed," and a deep-laid conspiracy to defraud would be ex-

But, however extraordinary this case may be, it is not so remarkable as the case of the late Capt. George Musalas Colvocoresses. He was a Greek who when a boy of eight years escaped to the Constitution while that amous ship of our navy was in the port of Missolonghi at the time of the massacre by the Turks in 1824. Having been brought to this country, he was sent to the Naval Academy and subsequently served with distinction in our navy, until he was retired with the rank of Captain in 1867. He had received a large amount of prize money during the war of the rebellion, and as he was a

man of a careful and thrifty disposition he was supposed to be very well to do.

On the 3d of June, 1872, Capt. Convocoresses left his home in Litchfield, Connecticut, and at Bridgeport, which he reached in the even ing, he was found dead. He had with him a travelling bag, whose contents were scattered about, and there seemed to be evidences of a murder, but as the case was investigated the theory of suicide was advanced. Shortly before his death he had secured a great amount of insurance on his life, and that his family might obtain this money, it was contended, he had artfully killed himself under circumstances which would lead to the belief that he had been murdered. The insurance companies, we believe, compromised in most or all cases, by paying a part of the policies.

The supposition was that Capt. Convo. CORESSES, who was a taciturn and very secretive man, had sacrificed himself for the benefit of a child for whom he had a peculiarly tender and absorbing affection, and from whom he is said to have parted at Litchfield on that June day with more than his usual demonstration of devotion. The mystery of his death has never been cleared up, and no clue to a murder has been found. If it was a suicide, it was the deliberate giving away of his life to defraud the companies with the object of enriching his child.

The case of Mr. Dwight of Binghamton in this State, was different. The allegation was that he had committed suicide to defraud the companies from which he had re cently obtained a vast amount of insurance and to extricate himself from the financial

difficulties in which he had become invoived. The point which these three cases prove is that in the opinion of insurance companies for which there is much and strong justification, a man may not only burn his property but also take his own life, with a view to the gain of his heirs and creditors, and that he will long plan the self-destruction, and se cure policies of insurance on his life express ly to that end and with that intention

Pretty Funny.

It is a funny fact that the lively denunciation and vituperation which is now poured upon Governor HILL and his friends, because the Governor is not willing to reject before it is offered him the nomination of the United Democracy for President, comes from the free trade, Mugwump, and CLEVELAND Republican journals. Nothing, for instance, can be more comical than the solemnity with which the Philadelphia Times lays down the absolute law for the Governor, warning him that nobody but CLEVELAND can be allowed as a candidate, because the Times has made up its great mind that such is the course of fate.

We do not now recall a single journal of the genuine Democratic stamp which maintains the opinion that the Democratic party contains only one man who is fit to be a candidate for the Presidency; not a single one which threatens vengeance upon every citizen who even thinks or dreams that any body besides Brother CLEVELAND can possibly be considered capable of being nominated by the Democracy and elected.

Yet this is a pretty large-sized earth, and the Democracy is a pretty comprehensive party, with a great deal of independence scattered abroad among its rank and file; and this independence is not subject to the control of either Mugwumps or Republicans. If the Democrats of New York, for instance, prefer DAVID BENNETT HILL as their candidate they are quite able to say so and to stand by their opinion; and if the National Convention of the party should finally come to agree in their view, it will make very little difference what is said or thought by the shallow and conceited who lie in wait outside.

The crowning stroke was reserved for THE BUR. "LARRY" Gopkin it will be hereafter. The pet ame will stick .- Brecklyn Times.

Our esteemed contemporary is mistaken if it supposes there is a shadow of disrespect in our allusions to "LARBY" GODKIN of the Second ward. THE SUN does not speak of him as for instance, as leads the Evening Post to refer invariably to Senator William E. Chandler as BILL "CHANDLER or to the Hon. JACOB HESS "JAKE" HESS, or to the Hon. BERNARD BIG-LIN of the First ward as "BARNEY" BIGLIN. and so on. Our sole motive in using the familiar and endearing name of "Labby" is to bring Mr. Godkin nearer to the great, throbbing, sympathetic heart of the public, to render him more human, so to speak, in the estination of his fellow townsmen, and thus to win for him in the hour of his need that generous encouragement and general support which he deserves and must have in his manful truggle against the bad habit of unveracity. Does the Times understand?

The Godkin alethometer went up two points resterday, in spite of the depressing weather. Put your pins or pegs at 15.

The Florida Republicans are said to be hopeful; and nobody will grudge them the sweets of hope. Why they should be hopeful owever, doesn't appear. The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER'S mathematical abilities canno again be used to count them in.

Chicago has made a mistake in buying Libby Prison. The ambitious proposition of the DANTE clubs to make an offer for DANTE's tomb in Ravenna and import the same to the Garden City must now be postponed, if indeed it is not knocked out forever.

Our friends the Prohibitionists had a great pinion of Mr. Chowley of the Central Park, who, though most dangerously ill with pneu nonia, at first refused to fight off death with that counter poison, milk punch. But Mr. CROWLEY is very human, and changed his mind. He will live, it is hoped, and let it also e hoped that it was the milk that saved his valuable life.

The Young Women's Christian Association f Illinois decided at their recent meeting at Galesburg that their State Committee should composed of thirteen members. This is a hearty slapping of the wrinkled face of Supertition, and it remains to be seen what revenge, if any, that malevolent old crone will take.

Prom the National Republican.

At 12 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland has been in the habit this year of coming down and shaking hands with whatsoever persons were waiting. Yesterday she returned from a drive with her very preity guest, Miss Willard, five minutes before noon, and when she came down stairs again, coming through the door precisely as the President does for his 15 o'clock levees, she found five hundred people there, mostly women. She began the handshaking at once, passing the people into the red corridor with great rapidity. But the women were unmanagable, or unwomanagable, rather. They did not want to shake hands and be whisked out they wasted to stand and stand and look and look, and exchange comments about Mrs. Clevaland's looks and dress. She wore the black slik dress in which she had been driving, and had added only a diamond-headed nin to her colfure and fastened her high collar with a clover leaf in diamonds. In shorter time than it takes to write this, the women, and the few men present, were passed out, but they simply returned to the East Room by another door, and coolly presented themselves again and again. Mrs. Cleveland's quick eye soon detected the imposition, and when the crowd began quadrupling the performance she laughlingly retreated.

A correspondent in Washington, who empleys the initials E. S. B., writes to inquire where the great Morgan SIS.000 peachblow Out that Ki vase is. We have been informed that it is now in the possession of our wealthy and accomplished fellow citizen, Braylon lyes. Equ.

Federal Legislation Against Piratical Canadian Rattronds CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- There is no little excitement among the railroad officials of the Northwest over the resolutions introduced into the Senate by Senator Frye in relation to the regulation of commerce with Canada, and the be lef appears to be general among the best informed railroad men that a very significant movement underlies them. The present instability in rates and the general apprehension of the effect of the new Sault route enter largely into these speculations as to possible Congressional action. It is quite certain that

the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act will have to be stoutly reënforced in some way, or our Northwestern railroad system will fall victim to the new competition with railroads lacross the Canadian border. The last month has sufficed to bring this fact home to all our railroad people with painful orce, and if it be true that Congress is about to enact measures applying to Canadian rail coads the same principle that the old Federal enactment does to coastwise commerce there will be joy all along the line. One of the principal parties in interest, largely identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad, said to-day that he "had no doubt that Congress was on the point of prohibiting the Canadian roads from reentering the United States with goods in bond. The effect of such a measure would be to create that stability of rates in the West which sessential to the beneficial operatin of the Inter-State Commerce act, and it would at once cut off all unnatural competition on the part of the coastwise shippers of the Canadian border. If foreign vessels," he said, " are prohibited by Federal law from carrying goods from one American port to another, there does motives and trains should not be subject to which they assail are so much greater and so much more vital to the progress of the country than is its merely coastwise maritime

Other railroad managers say the same thing and the general sentiment among them is that the Canadian roads cannot too soon be driven back into their own territory, to be kept there permanently. The whole Northwestern railroad system is at the mercy of non-commercial and purely political roads built by the Cana dian Government for political purposes, and now used to harass and divert our commerce.

WHAT AILS JERSEY DEMOCRATS? Are the Republicans Walking Off with the State while Democrats Sleep!

TRENTON, Feb. 7 .- Unless all external evidence is misleading, there is a great conspiracy on foot to capture New Jersey for the Republi cans next fall. They have just secured the \$3,000 a year three-year place of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and this is followed by the announced decision of the Republican majority in the Legislature to make an attempt which, if successful, and there will be no trouble about its being successful unless there is a revolt from caucus rule, will deprive the Governor of the power of appointing every State office whose appointment is not vested in the Governor by the Constitution of the State. This business was begun two years ago, when

n revenge for some of Gov. Abbett's actions which they disliked, the Republican majority of the Legislature passed bills depriving him of the power of appointing the Boards of Trustees of the Reform School, insane asylums, Industrial School, and several other institutions, and also the Pliot Commissioners and several other minor State officers. The appointing power taken from the Governor was vested in the joint meeting of the Legislature. It was provided that not more than a majority of any Board so appointed should be of one political party, but the choice of the whole Board was left with the majority of the Legislature. Of course the result was the election of Boards composed of a majority of active Republicans and a minority of inactive Bemocrats. It was through these laws that they were able yesterday to elect Col. Fullor School Superintendent. This taste of pap has merely whetted the appetite of the Republican beast, and now it has been determined by the caucus to deprive the Governor of all the rest of the appointments, which include the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Riparian Commissioners, Sinking Fund Commissioners, and even such petry officers as Fish Wardens. All of these are to be appointed in joint meeting. The Governor will undoubtedly veto these bills, as Gov. Abbett did previous similar ones, but the Republican majority can pass them over the veto.

The Governor will still have, under the Constitution, the power of appointing the judicial officers of the State, including those of the county as well as the appellate courts, and also of the Secretary of State, Attorney-Goneral, and other high officers. It is already proposed however, to nuilify this as much as possible by wiping out the Courts of Common Pleas, as now constituted, and substituting a single Judge in each county, to be appointed by the joint meeting, to supplant the Supreme Court Justices in their present circuit work.

Other pieces of political legislation which the Republican cancus has determined to put through are a bill to deprive Sheriffs of the nower of selecting irrors, and a bill to close the of the power of appointing the Boards of Trustees of the Reform School, insane asylums, In-

other pieces of political legislation which the Republican caucus has determined to put through are a bill to deprive Sheriffs of the power of selecting jurors, and a bill to close the polis at sundown instead of at 7 o'clock on election days. The allegation is that in Hudson and other counties Democratic Sheriffs have used jury appointments to help their party, while the idea involved in the sundown law is to deprive, many workingmen of the opportunity to vote. Other changes in the election law are also included in the bill, the effect of which is expected to be to keep down the vote in the crowded precincts in the large cities.

It is clearly evident that all these movements are not sporadic political devices, but are a part of some general and systematic scheme for capturing the State, and that there is some power bohind the throne which is directing this wholesale manipulation of appointments and election lawa toward the one end to which the conspiracy is directed. It is asserted that Gen. Sewell is the boss manipulator and head of the conspiracy, and that he directs every move through several of his lieutenants who are conspicuous at Treaton.

Meantime the Democrats here seem to be without either a leader or a plan, and every attempt at movement of any man conspicuous in the party arouses a lot of barking factions to tempt at movement of any man conspicuous in the party arouses a lot of barking factions to show each other while the Republicans are

The Mormon Bible

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that David Whitmer, the last surviving witness to the authen-letty of the Mormon Bible, is dead, it is to be hoped that the original manuscript in his possession will be made public and critically examined. Joseph Smith is said to have dictated the translation to Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery, two other witnesses with him to the exist-ence of the golden plates on which the book is said to have been engraved about the year 600 B.C. These plates Joseph pretended to find near Manchester, N. Y., 1827. The translation was published at Palmyra, N. in 1830. The book was probably written by the Rev. Roloman Spaulding, who died in 1816 at Amity, Pa., about 35 miles southwest of Pittsburgh. He wrote it for amuse-ment, and took it to some printers in Pittsburgh for pubication. Joseph's translation was made at Harmony, 'a. about 25 miles from Pittsburgh. In 1833 the follow g affidavit was made before Judge Baldwin at Palmyra

by leter Ingersuil:

One day Joseph came to me. 'Verterday,' said he.
'I found some beautiful white sand. I took off my frock and tied up several quarts of it and then went home. The family were auxious to know the contents of my frock. At that moment I happened to think of what I had heard about a history found in Canada called the finden libbs. So I very gravely fold them it was the finden libbs. To my surprise they were credulous enough to believe what I said. Accordingly I told them I received a commandment to let no one see it. And now, said Ja 'I have gut the d——d fools fixed, and I will carry out the fou.

The Mormon Bible condemns polygamy, but a later The Mormon Bible condemns polygamy, but a later

revelation to Joseph sanctions it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The new Philological Dictionary (the only standard dictionary in which the word "Bilicard" is mentioned) says (Part which the word "Bitzard" is mentioned) says (Part III. page 925);

"Bitzard: U.S. 'A modern word, prob. more or less onomatoposic: suggestive words are blow, blatt. blitter, blutter, the r. blitzer, to wound has also been conjugation to the r. blitzer, to wound has also been conjugational but there is nothing to indicate a French origin. As applied to a 'annew small' the word became general in the American newsisspers during the sevens inter of 1888-81; but according to the Miscauke less inter of 1888-81; but according to the Miscauke less inter of 1888-81; but according to the Miscauke less and reduction (Escherville, II), between 1880 and 1876-87. I indicator (Escherville, II), between 1880 and 1876-87. I in the less of 1888-81; but also will be 1880 and 1876-87. I in the less of 1881-88. I between 1880 and 1880-88. I lesses Miscaude (Escherville, Bitzard-bate, 2. "1881, Letter 20 Bee from Chicago in Miscaketer Erening Ness, 24 Jan., 1881. The thermometer was 11 degrees below zero last night, and it was blowing a direct all the time."

clouds

"1881. N. F. Nation. The weather has called into use
a word which promises to become a national Americanism namely Signary." It designates a storm (of snow
and wind which men cannot resist away from shelter.
"1882. Contemporary Review. Sept. 383. Those bitter.
bitteraris' so justly dreaded by all who have to do with
live stock. Letter in Admince, I Mar. Driven snow, with

DYNAMITE SHELLS IN POWDER GUNS. What the Trials at San Francisco and Sandy Hook Tend to Show.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The detailed results of the trials conducted in December by army officers at Sandy Hook with the dynamite projectile invented by Lieut. James Weir Graydon, formerly of the navy, are made public They indicate that a notable advance has been ecomplished in the ability to safely use small amounts of high explosives as the bursting charges of shells fired from ordinary rifled can non. Of course no such charges are practicable as those thrown by Capt. Zalinski from the Mefford pneumatic gun. Yet the advantages vided the Graydon device should continue to ous to the enemy, make the late trials extremely important.

There have been in all three series of official tests of the Graydon shell. The first was made in the summer of 1886, at the Presidio of San Francisco, with a 3-inch field piece. Its results were such that a Board consisting o John W. Dillenback and Lieuts, H. L. Harris and Adam Slaker, First Artillery, was detailed to conduct additional experiments about a from San Francisco. This second set of experinents was with a 4%-inch slege gun. Fiftytwo shells, many containing more than a pound of dynamite, were safely fired in these trials, while the Board reported that both heat and shock had been successfully obviated there being no premature explosion Such were the preliminaries of the third se

ries of trials, carried on during the present winter. These last took place at Sandy Hook before officers of the Ordnance Corps having charge of the proving grounds. The gun used was a heavy 7-inch Ames wrought iron, muzzle loading rifle, and the propelling charge was twenty-three pounds of powder. The projectile, which was of steel, closed at the rear by a bronze pluy, weighed 122 pounds, and contained two and two-thirds pounds of dynamite. The target was a curved one, constructed to represent a section of a cylindrical turret, such as might be found on a monitor. It was formed of two seven-inch, wrought-iron plates, bolted together, and was thus fourteen inches thick. It was ten feet in height and eighteen in breadth, and contained a gun embrasure. The Board for the trials consisted of Lieut.-Col. Alred Mordecal, Major Joseph P. Farley, and Capt. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department.

Three shots were fired at the target. The first glanced, yet left a dent three inches deep, and its explosion produced the following effect, as noted in the report of the ordnance officers:

The roof (of the turret) was lifted off, breaking seven boits, each one and three tourths (%) inches in diameter, used to assemble to dismitute boils three and three-rourths (%) inches in diameter, below three and three-rourths (%) inches in diameter, used to assemble to dismitute the proof thus spoken of was a mass of iron, was belowed to the served to the rear plate.

The roof thus spoken of was a mass of iron, was belowed to the start of the proof thus spoken of was a mass of iron. was a heavy 7-inch Ames wrought iron, muzzl

long in the rear plate.

The roof thus spoken of was a mass of iron, weighing 30,900 pounds, used for further holding together the two plates. It was thrown by the explosion twenty-five feet to the rear, and the two plates of the turret were separated a distance of five inches by the breaking of the bolt heads which had fastened them together. A second shot was then delivered at the target, and, though this was also a glancing one, it naturally produced a still greater effect than the first, inasmuch as the target was already partly wrecked. The report of the ordnance officers on the second shot is as follows:

The shot struck in a mark one inch deep that had Officers on the second shot is as follows:

The shot struck in a mark, one inch deep, that had
been made by an empty cast-iron shot! deepening the
impression to three and one-eighth (36) inches altreen
inches below the first shot. It continued the crack made
by the first shot upward to the top both holes and downward to the horizontal joint, the length of this crack
being five (5) feet two (2) inches. This was also a
gianting shot, the same as the first.

On examination it was found that the rear plate was now removed seven inches from the front plate, and was cracked from the embrasure to the bottom of the turret, while many bolts were displaced and broken.

The following day, Dec. 2, 1887, the firing was renewed. The published account gives this as the result of the first shot, the third of the series:

The third shot struck the target twelve (12)-inches below the horizontal joint, and three (3) feet four (4) inches to the left of the embrasure. It penetrated the first to the left of the embrasure. It penetrated the first plate seven inches and the second plate one inch. The front plate was broken, a piece two (2) feet eleven (11) inches by three (3) feet three (3) inches being thrown 18 feet to the left of the target. The cracks in the rear plate were opened, dive new cracks made about nine plate were opened, dive new cracks made about nine builted out to that the plate opposite the point struck builted out to that the plate opposite the point struck. The shot completely destroyed the left side of the target, the penetration of the front plate being effected before the explosion of the dynamits, and its wrecking energies being entirely exerted on the turret. The weight of the piece blown out was variously estimated at from one and a half to two tons. The two main seven-inch plates composing the turret were also still further separated and numbers of boils blown off.

The target was then too completally wrecked

further separated and numbers of boits blown off.

The target was then too completely wrecked for further practice against it, and the four remaining shells fired on the occasion were directed seaward, in order to test the range of the cannon with the powder charge used. One of these shells fell at a distance estimated to be four and a half miles.

Taken situgether, the results reached by these trinis, as thus reported, are interesting and important. The difference between the charge of 25 pounds of dynamite used in the powder gun, and one of 100 pounds used in the pneumatic gun, is of course very great. But as a partial offset it is to be remembered that the shells at Sandy Hook were fired from a heavy rifted cannon directly at the target, thus securing between is shell fidner. Sandy Hook were fired from a heavy rifled cannon directly at the target, thus securing horizontal shell firing in place of the mortar-like discharge from the pneumatic gun. In addition, the powder gun had a range much greater than has been possible hitherto for the air gun. The official report lays special stress on the third round, "when nenetration and disrupted effect were combined," as the result of the point blankfdelivery. At all events, it may fairly be said that a second mode of using dynamite shells to a limited extent has been added to the one whose success was demonstrated long ago by the pneumatic gun.

ONE VIEW OF THE PRISON SITUATION. A Labor Agitator Presents His Opposition

to the Employment of Convicts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reason why the \$1,000,000 prison appropriation hangs fire in the Senate is that organized labor. manufacturers, and workingmen generally protest against its passage. No one knows better than the present prison managers that the present system is more objectionable than the con-tract system. The failure on the part of the prison officials to return to the Comptroller the amount received for the two past fiscal years demonstrates that. Imagine Auburn prison having spent in the last fiscal year over \$500. 000 for manufacturing, and returned a little over \$400,000; or, in other words, \$110,000 less received than expended, the labor of convicts. buildings, power, &c., thrown in.

In addition to this, it was expected that the new superintendent would commence to work industries not objectionable and in line with the Democratic sentiment of the State. do we find? In Sing Sing the laundry industry is increased in spite of the protest of every laundry establishment in this city. When the stove contract expired arrangements were per-fected to go on with a plant employing 300 to 500 convicts.

stove contract expired arrangements were perfected to go on with a plant employing 300 to 500 convicts.

No one knows better than the Warden of Sing Sing that the ten-year contract of Perry, employing 300 convicts, nearly demoralized the stove industry of the country. When the stove contract expired, last August, the old played-out plant of the Bay State Company was bought. I believe, at a cost to the State of \$150,000. This industry, which has been and is now employing 2,300 cenvicts in this State, for 300 days each year, has been overdone. In our report to the Legislature we said 1,000 convicts are sufficient in all the prisons, country or State, on boots and shoes; yet, in spite of this, the State goes on with the shee industry. Is it any wonder that the prison managers now are forced to show their hand, and telegraph all over the State that the Prisons must remain idle, in order to influence the Senate Committee into favoring the appropriation?

What about the thousands of honest working men and women of the State who are standing idle, who have families to support, and must pay their share of taxes to support the convicts? Had the present superintendent attempted to solve the problem of prison labor, as suggested to him by the writer and others, no fault would have been found; but, instead of making some effort industries are continued that require a great deal of outside help. For instance, your account from Sing Sing published this morning shows that 100 citizens are employed in the shoe department alone. This information will surprise a great many who imagine the workshops are for convicts, not for citizens.

Therefore I believe the public don't want any money appropriated that makes our prisons competitors of our own manufacturers, and at the end of the year shows large deficiencies. The zeal of the prison managers to push this system looks very suspicious, to say the least. New York, Feb. 1.

Geo. Blair.

As Seen From the Great Northwest. EE From the Princeton Union

Of all the great dailies of the country THE

Mr. Raymond, who is now the chief partner in the firm of A. A. Vantine & Co., having lately com-pleted a spacious most elegant, and comfortable man-sion at Stamford, gives a house warming this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond will receive their friends from 8 till 12 o'clock. There will be fancing.

DO ATRICTICS HELP THE COLLEGES? The Various Presidents Give their View

The effect alike of victories and of de-feats in ball playing and boating is impercep-tible at Harrard. CHARLES W. ELIOT. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 21.

Athletic victories may have had something to do with the increased size of the classes at Yale during the last two years, but other and entirely different causes have contributed far more to this result.

YALE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 31.

In reply ito your inquiry respecting the influence of athletics on college attendance. I beg to say that in my opinion such influence is very slight. I do not think that two per cent, of the students of any college were determined in their choice of a college by such considerations.

WILLIAM DE W. HYDE.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Jan. 23.

College athletics, made so' much of as they are in social circles and in the press, bring young men into colleges just as truly as flaming posters and brass bands and illuminated entrances bring young men and old into theatres.

F. A. Walkers.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Jan. 21.

That considerable numbers of students are attracted to colleges where much attention is given to boating, football, and base ball is probably true. It is questionable if single victories or a succession of victories has any perceptible influence on entering classes.

E. G. Robinson,

Brown University, Jan. 23.

It does not appear to me that successes in intercollegiate contests have to any sensible extent affected the number of young men resorting here for education. F. A. P. Babnard, Columbia College, Jan. 21.

The college which should be thought to dis-countenance or fail to give due weight to ath-letics would in Maine be at a decided disadvan-fage. G. D. B. PEPPER, COLDY UNIVERSITY, Jan. 21.

Of course an institution that is uniformly victorious would have attractions for men ambitious for reputation in an athletic way. But I doubt if more than this can be said.

C. R. ADAMS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 21.

The students are likely to be good judges of what attracts men to the different colleges, and they report that success in base ball, boating. &c., has very great influence with certain classes of boys intending to enter. As instances have been cited, I am inclined to agree with them. George Williamson Smith, Trinitt College, Hartford, Jan. 21.

President Seelye requests me to acknowledge his receipt of yours of the 19th inst., and to say that so far as it appears, attendance upon this college is not influenced by athletics.

AMMERST Jun 20 B. McFadden, Secretary. AMBERST, Jan. 21.

Her Pug Made Useful After Death.

One young couple who saw the storming of the ice fortress last night was not annoyed by the crowd. Some time ago the young lady's favorite pug dog died, and as a memento of the departed she had its hide tanned. Last evening she carried along this skin to stand upon so that her feet, which, by the way, are of generous mould, should not become chilled by the underlying ice and snow. This was found impracticable, however, because of the continued and violent movement of the crowd. So the girl rolled up the skin and held it in her arms so that it closely resembled a living nug. The young man who escorted her is something of a ventriloquist, and whenever some anxious spectator began to elbow in their direction he caused the counterfeit pup to utter a snari so terrible as to check the movement of the elbower. Soon the bystanders acquired the idea that the pug was suffering with hydrophobia, and left the young deceivers extra standing room. From the Albany Journal.

ONANCOCK, Va., Feb. 3 .- A party of poker players had a rather exciting experience comac Court House several nights ago, were in an exciting game of draw in an story of a private house, when to their utter amazement, a female figure appeared upon the scene armed with a formidable hatchet, and began to berate the men for cheating her husband, who was also engaged in the game. They all protested their innocence, and swore that they had been losers in the game. She would not listen to them, but hurled the hatchet at their heads, putting them to rout and causing some to tumble down the steps and others to leap out of the window to the ground below. [She scooped in the jack pot and several private piles that had been left on the table by the frightened piayers, amounting in all to about \$15, and returned home in triumph with her captured booty and crestfallen husband. tory of a private house, when, to thei

Making a Breeze a Whiriwind.

AUSTIN, Ind., Feb. 3.—Last night about fifty guests were assembled at the home of Thomas Phufer to witness the marriage of his daughter dato Sherman Hufford. There had never been any objection to the match, and as both young people had money a happy future was looked forward to. A few minutes before the coremony was to occur. Hufford in full dress entered the room where most of the guests were and chatted cheerily with several. Finally he turned to the youngest sister of the to-be bride and said: From the Philadelphia Press. ted cheerily with several. Finally he turned to the youngest sister of the to-be bride and said:

"Well, May, our wedding causes a breeze, don't it?" The girl laughingly replied, "Yes."

Well, I'll make it a whirlwind," he said, and instantly drawing out a revolver blew out his brains. The blood flew in the face of the bride, who had just that moment stepped into the door. No theory can be found to account for the act.

Wanted to Sell One of Her Teeth and Get

A few days ago a very pretty young lady visited the dentai rooms of Dr. Powell. She said she was from Haverstraw, and that she had heard that a Nyack lady had offered \$500 for a natural tooth to replace one that she had lost. Dr. Powell was surprised at the object of the visit, but said the report was to the best of his knowledge, without foundation. He knew of no Nyack lady that was so badly off for a tooth as that. Dr. Powell said the young lady had the finest set of teeth he ever saw in his life. She seemed very much disappointed to learn that there was no market for one of them, and said she was about to be married, and wanted the money very much to prepare for housekeeping. From City and Countr

A Cook With a Remartic History. From the Louisville Commercial.

Mrs. Josephine Bromberg, who lay abed during the month of January in the last stages of consumption, died last evening. She had quite a history. She was the daughter of Jewish parents, and was a native of Prussia. For many years she occupied the position of head cook to the Crown Princess of Prussia. But having lost her heart to a young Prussian, she and her husband emigrated to America, bringing with them 100 thalers and a Jewish prayer book bound in gold and insorted with the Princess's own autograph. The remains have been taken in charge by the friends of the deceased and will probably be buried this afternoon.

Quick Work Before the Telegraph.

From the Maritime Reporter. When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Eris Canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph in those days, the news was communicated to this city and to Buffalo, by cannon placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to this city, and back again to Albany in fifty-eight minutes. This is quicker than a telegraph message can be sent over the same route and answered nowadays, considering the time usually consumed in the delivery at each end,

In Honor of Samuel J. Tilden.

The preparations for the banquet to be given to-morrow night, in the Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn under the direction of the Kings County Democratic Club in honor of the birthday of Samuel J. Tilden, have been completed and the event, it is expected, will be one of the most notable in the history of the Kings county Democracy. Gov. Hill will be present and will make a speech, and a letter from President Cleveland will be read. The President was compelled to decline an invitation to attend because he had arranged to give a reception to the army and navy on that evening.

The Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday requesting the Legislature to cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State to be taken in order that the city may have its constitutional number of representatives. They also adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The One Thing. From the Washington Critic

When the liver fails to act, and you are billous and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Fills, to bring about a healthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing tymptoms.—Adv.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY,

When New York's big politicians get out of school the when New York s Dig positionans get out of school they are about as uproariously hilarious as a crowd of tea year-olds. A few evenings ago a half dozen county be mocracy lights, including Judge Martine, went up to the toboggan slide at Fleetwood Fark, and encountered toboggan silde at Fleetwood Fark, and encountered there a select party of Tammany braves, including Sheriff Hogh J. Grant. As the line and the lambars still supposed to lie down together for prudential resons, the statesmen mincled freely. Sheriff Grant, who is graceful and an old timer at the sport, took the ferward scat on a toboggan constructed for the benefit gloving couples. A friend was about to take the base seat when he heard Judge Martine remark that he had never attempted to sit upon a toboggan, and he insisted that the Judge should try it. The latter who weight over 200 pounds, was finally persuaded. As soon as he got his feet snugly stowed away beside those of the Sheriff, the other boys exchanged an elequent wink, and the toboggan was raised and shot down the side wing the toboggan was raised and shot down the side win the speed of a gale. The County Democracy Jodge gas one despairing cry, then madly clutched the Tammany Hall Sheriff about the waist in an embrace more close than a brother's. The pair came back all right, but the embrace court is Judge several better. embrace cost the Judge several bottles of wine

Gov. David Bennett Hill is something of an athless His form is stocky, and his shoulders are broad. He health is good. He comes of good stock, and has alway health is good. He comes of good stock, and has always been a lover of outdoor sports. His frame is strong and well knif. The Executive Mansion barn at Albany a fitted up with a rowing machine, pulleys, vaniting har trapeze, and a suspended bag to be thumped to develop the machine, build an object to be the property of the property the muscles, while dumbbells, indian clubs, and being glores are strewn around the floor ready for use, and gioves are strewn around the liner ready for use, and the Governor has plenty of friends only too anxious to avail themselves of an opportunity to be privileged to use the muscle-developers owned by the Governor. He is a good boxer, and as boxing is one of the scientifi-arts nowadaya, he is not going to neglect this very harmless exercise, even if he does not hit his opponent one of his hard Elimira left-handers once in a while to show what he could do if he had to deferral himself. show what he could do if he had to defend himself. They are telling in Wall street what may be called "a

arrative of fiction," because it isn't true, concerning Sussell Sage. He was dozing comfortably in the Forty. second Street Presbyterian Church, where he goes to flaten to the Rev. Dr. Paxton's sermons, and usually finds them lively enough to keep him awake. Sage is an admirer of Paxton, and bought five pews in the church two years ago, becoming their owner outright instead of on rental. Cynics said that he meant to boom them and then sell out at an advance, but that is a cruel distortion of the millionaire's personal and relictors is terest in his pastor. Sage has since sold some of his pews, one to Jay Gould, but not at a profit. Well the pews, one to Jay Gould, but not at a profit. Well the story goes that Sage slumbered at the side and of his own pew. A deacon came along with the contribution plate and nudged him lightly with it as he held it out. Sage confusedly opened his eyes, saw a big round silver follar lying on the plate, and was at once reminded at the matching for dollars that is his daily sport with the low financiers at his office. Same is a fair successor of the late actor John T. Raymond in this diversion tinctively he drew a dollar from his pocket, and touch

it down on the plate.
"Both heads up! I'm winner!" and he reached for

But the alert deacon covered the money with his disengaged hand and whispered, "What's the matter, Rus-sell?" That completed the awakening of sage, and it is asserted, to give a color of truth to the fiction, that he ushed in his confusion.

Imagine a large room, with high ceiling, beautifully intrainbed and decorated in dark and impressive color.

A large desk, covered with papers and pampiness and books that look chock full of wisdom, and the Foctorm his chair, wheeled closely to the desk. Immediately be hind the desk stands a high screen, which adds to the wizard-like appearance of the room. An image of Butdha stands grimly nigh, for Dr. William Hammond, a whose office this is a description, is a believer in the Oriental religion. Seated in his high-backed chair of carved waluut, the Doctor bears at times a striking resemblance to the figure that has for many year silently stared from its pedeatal in the corridor. One peculiarity of Dr. Hammond has so far escaped notice, that is, the manner in which he receives his fees. The patient sits at one corner of the desk. Only the corne of the desk is between him and his adviser. Among al the things in the room, or scattered over the desk, that which at once rivers the attention of the visitor, and which his eye cannot escape, is a small glass weight resting upon several bank notes. The lower note resu in a diagonal position, the one above it crosses it, and resting upon this is a crisp twenty-dollar note. It stares at one, and it seems to say: "Don't presume to hand ou

Wickliffe Preston, who is at the St. James Hotel is the son of the late Gen. William C. Preston of Kentucky, the head of the proudest family of the Blue Grass State. It is a tall, handsome man, something over 20 years of an with bright blue eyes and blund monataches. Its he not the avoirdupols of his distinguished father wh was well over six feet and proportionately heavy. Ga. Albert Sidney Johnston died in Gen. Preston's arms a Shiloh, as all Kentuckians are proud to relate, and Joh-ston's son, now President of Tulare University, at Ner Orleans, was named after the great Kentuckian whe won such fame as Minister at Madrid. This son, Willias Preston Johnston, is a remarkable-looking man, having no hair on his head or face, even his eyebrows having disappeared. He is a genial, scholarly man and a

Shakespearean expert. A facetious Harlem barkeeper has a card which he the hand-printed inscription: "2 late, 2 late, Ye cannot enter now!" This is as good as the notice on an L road entrance, at an up-town station, which informed pas-

Night watchmen have very different experiences with ter and summer. When other folks enjoy themselves is the city, they have to work hardest. The night watch man's fun begins when the big houses on Fifth arenos are closed for the summer. He has access to every parof the mansion, lolls on soft lounges, reads \$1.00 books and picks up a fair knowledge of the old masters from the picture gallery.

SUNBEAMS.

-American potatoes are scarce in Chicago, and thousands of sucks are being imported from fones dam. A recent consignment was 2,500 sacks -If the door creaks and you can't get oil,

and can get a soft lead pencil, rub the point into all the

crevices of the hinges and the creaking will cease. Eves

if you can get oil, the black lead is neater.

-There is a law in Pennsylvania against using ferrets in rabbit hunting. A Cochranion lef evades the law by catching a rat alive, tving a string to its neck, taking it to a rabbit's hole, and letting it go into the hole, he holding the end of the string mean while. The frightened rat usually scares out the rabbit -Old Joe Logan, who recently died at Mackinac Island, aged 92 years, was in the early days of this century in the employ of the American For Company, and travelled along the shores of Lake Michigan as far as the swamp where now stands Chicago in an open rowboat gathering furs. For several years past he has lived in a little but, spending most of the

time in rocking in a chair and singing old I reach we ageur songs. -A Cape Colonist who had been guilty of indiscreet remarks publishes this card in a local South African newspaper: "I, the understreed, A. C. de Plessis, C. son, retract hereby everything i have said against the innocent Mr. G. P. Bezuldenhout calling myself an infamous liar, and striking my mouth with the exciamation: 'You mendacious mouth why de you lie so !' I declare further that I know nothing

against the character of Mr. G. P. Bernidenhout call myself, besides, a genuine Bar of the first class." -A boy named Gates narrowly escaped losing his life in a fog recently at Rounney Marsh, Eng-land. He did not return home from school and the ponds and dikes were searched in vain. The nest day he was found partially benumbed with cold in a beas ne was found partially benumbed with cold in a beas stack several miles from home. He had passed within thirry pards of his home without being able to find it and had wandered on until he found the stack and then pulled two bundles of beans out, crept into the aperture, covered himself. aperture, covered himself up as well as he could as thus passed the night.

-A traveller in making change at the railroad station at Concerd, N. H. gave the ticket agent a go gold piece for a ponny. The agent saw it, and handed the coin back. The man thanked him, shoved it into he the coin back. The man thanked him, showed it into he pocket, pulled out several coins, and gave the agent on and the agent brushed it into the drawer with the penies. After the train started the traveller jumped of, and rushed back. "I gave you a Si gold piece for a penny," he said. "Yea" said the agent, "and gatest back to you." "But I gave it to you again look and see." The agent looked, and there was the gold piece. The man had made the same initiake twice.

—The refining of cotton-seed oil is now.

-The refining of cotton-seed oil is now carried on to such a degree of perfection, and so clear st the color thus insured, that in using it for the adulters tion of clive oil there is no longer any reddish that to in dicate its presence, which can only be proved by chemi-cal analysis. The extent of this admixture issums time found to reach, and even exceed, seventy-five per cash. One mode of readily testing for this adulteration is by the use of nitric protoxide of mercury, the reliew sim-ple basic salt of this chemical combination being en-ployed. About one seventh to one sixth of an ounce of this is dissolved in a cylindrical test glass, in about onthis is dissolved in a cylindrical test glass. In about one-sixth to one-fifth of an ounce of nitric acid. On this solution the cil to be tested is poured in such quantity that the test glass is about two-thirds full; the twe-fluids are then shaken together for about five seconds, the chapter is color being at one activation. the change in color being at once noticed. Treated in this solution, cotton seed eil becomes dark brown or almost black, but after a short time the solution becomes coloriess and clear. Fure clive oil has a greenish of light yellow tings while the solution under the layer of oil assumes a dark red or brown color. Mixed with fity per cent. of cotton-seed oil, the clive oil assumes in this process a brick red to a brownish red tings, and a min-ture of twenty-five per cent, makes orange yellow in